

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8202 號二零二八第八

日九月初三十一

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 4TH, 1884.

五

號四百四英華香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

INTIMATIONS.

ARRIVALS.

April 3. FRANCISCO REYES Spanish str., 517. A. Gardacu Manila 30th March. HIND. -BENTHORP & Co. April 3. DIAMANT British steamer, 514. Stock. Majlis 31st March, General. RUSSELL & Co.

April 3. MELAN British steamer, 1,427. Dungen Shunghui 30th March, General. ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

April 3. YANHWA British bark, 461. J. BICK, Callao 10th January, Iron. BIRLEY, DALMELPEN & Co.

April 3. KWANTUNG British steamer, 674. M. YOUNG Foochow 30th March, Amoy 31st, and Swatow 2nd April, General.

DONALD LAPPAK & Co.

April 3. CARONDELET American ship, 1,376. St. Louis Nagasaki 29th March, Oceania. MINT BRIT. S. S. Co.

U.S.A. IN NEWS

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE ABEL 3rd

Diamonds, British str., for Amoy. Greyhound, British str., for Haikow. Lucy, British str., for Cooltown. Sieben, German ship, for Saigon. Bellerpion, British str., for Amoy.

DEPARTURES.

April 3. CARL RITTER German bark, for Chefoo.

April 3. DIAMANTE British str., for Amoy.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Mr. Moore, str., from Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Lee, str.

Per Diamonds, str., from Manila—Mr. F. J. Cartwright (Belgian Consul-General), 3 Europeans, and 130 Chinese deck.

Per Yanwah, str., from Culoo—109 Chinese.

Per Kwantung, str., from East Coast—Messrs. Liddell, Watson, and Beaton, and 170 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Diamond, str., for East Coast—For Amoy.—Mr. D. K. Griffith. Per Poochow—Mr. Stevenson.

REPORTS

The British steamer *Moyay*, reports left Shanghai on the 30th ult., and had strong N.E. wind.

The British steamer *Amoy*, reports from Poochow to Amoy—Arrived N.E. winds with rain at 5 p.m. to Amoy to Swatow fresh N.E. winds, and sometimes from Swatow to port strong N.E. breeze and cloudy weather.

The British steamer *Diamond* reports left Manila on the 31st ult., and had light variable winds and fine weather until 17 N.; thence to within 10 miles of the Clun coast strong N.E. wind with heavy squalls and much rain at times.

AMONG SHIPPING.

March—ARRIVALS.

1. Fukien, British str., from Amoy. 2. Jidah, British str., from Foochow. 26. Namou, British str., from Tsinanfu. 26. Gaolung, British str., from Tsinanfu. 26. Onome, British bark, from Shanghai. 27. Kwantung, British str., from Hongkong. 27. Picton, steamer, from Swatow. 27. Swift, British str., from Swatow. 28. Octopus, German bark, for Chefoo. 29. Fukien, British str., from Tsinanfu. 29. Wargrave, German str., from Sotanbaya.

March—DEPARTURES.

26. Jidah, British str., from Hongkong. 26. Haikow, British str., for Hongkong. 26. Namou, British str., for Swatow. 26. Onome, British str., for Hongkong. 26. Picton, steamer, for Shingal. 26. Swift, British str., from Swatow. 27. Octopus, German bark, for Chefoo. 29. Fukien, British str., from Tsinanfu. 29. Wargrave, German str., from Sotanbaya.

March—FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

26. Fukien, British str., from Hongkong. 26. Tsinanfu, British str., from Hongkong. 26. Haikow, British str., for Hongkong. 26. Namou, British str., for Swatow. 26. Onome, British str., for Hongkong. 26. Picton, steamer, for Shingal. 26. Swift, British str., from Swatow. 27. Octopus, German bark, for Chefoo. 29. Fukien, British str., from Tsinanfu. 29. Wargrave, German str., from Sotanbaya.

March—VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPEAN PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(For list see Mr. Adcock's.) John Nicolson ... Manila Feb. 14 Marsden ... Manila Feb. 15 Oresole (s) ... Shanghai Feb. 16 Asia (s) ... Manila Feb. 17 Radnor (s) ... Nagasaki Feb. 21

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date.)

Aura ... Cardiff Oct. 15 Anna ... Penang Oct. 21 Picaro ... Penang Nov. 10 Edmund ... Liverpool Nov. 16 Medina ... Cardiff Nov. 20 Modera ... Cardiff Nov. 20 Levi C. Wade ... Cardiff Nov. 30 Holmrich ... Cardiff Dec. 1 Else ... Cardiff Dec. 3 Honawaru ... L'pool via Cardiff Dec. 3 George ... Cardiff Dec. 14 Alan ... Jackson ... Cardiff Dec. 29 Martin ... Cardiff Dec. 30 Kaisow ... Cardiff Dec. 30 Ferest King ... Penang Jan. 10 Jupiter ... Antwerp Jan. 10 Adele ... Cardiff Jan. 13 Leonora ... Cardiff Jan. 16 Chrysoltis (s) ... Antwerp Feb. 1 Galdon ... Cardiff Feb. 2 Gheofraim (s) ... Antwerp Feb. 8 Timors (s) ... Liverpool Feb. 16 Telomelius (s) ... Liverpool Feb. 18 Governor Tilley ... Cardiff Feb. 18 Cardiganbys (s) ... London Feb. 19 Oxfordshire (s) ... London Feb. 19 Beaumy (s) ... Antwerp via L'don, Feb. 20 Flintshire (s) ... Antwerp via L'don, Feb. 20

TO BE LET.

N. O. 9, MOSQUE TERRACE.

HOUSES IN SPRING GARDENS, at moderate RENTS.

APPLY TO LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

HONGKONG, 8th February, 1884.

TO BE LET.

LARGE AND SMALL COAL GODOWNS at Wanchai, with Water Frontage.

APPLY TO LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

HONGKONG, 12th March, 1884.

TO BE LET.

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NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY
For 1884.
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.(TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ISSUE)
ROYAL OCTAVO, PP. 1,080. 35.00
SMALL EDITION, PP. 684. 30.00
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up
to date, and is again much increased in size.It contains DESCRIPTIVE AND STATISTICAL
ACCOUNTS OF, and DIRECTORIES FOR
HONGKONG—JAPAN—
Da. Ladies' Directory Nagasaki.
Da. Military Forces Kobe (Hiroo).
Da. Chinese Hongkong—Osaka.
Macao—Tongking—Tokio.
China—Yunnan—Ningpo.
Pekoo—Ningpo.
Hainan—Hakodate.
The PHILIPPINES—
Manila.
Cebu.
Iloilo.
Borneo—
Sarawak.
Lahuan.
British North Borneo—
Cochin CHINA—
Saigon.
Cambodia.
ANNAM—
Hue.
Tunghai.
Tongking.
Tonkin.
Hankow.
Iuchau.
Chungking.
Chefoo.
Taku.
Tientsin.
Peking.
Nanchang.
Sicou.
Jinchuan.
Fusien.
Yunnan.
VLADIVOSTOK.
NAVAL SQUADRONS—
United States—
Germany.
Shipping—Officers of the Merchant Steamer
of P. & O. S. Co.,
Messrs. Maritime, Siamese & Co.
M. B. & M. S. Co.,
Indo-China S. N. Co.,
Scottish Oriental
Douglas S. S. Co.,
Miscellaneous Coast
China Merchants—Steamer.The LIST OF RESIDENTS now contains
the names of ELEVEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED, AND
SEVENTEEN TOWNS, TOWNS, FORTRESS,
arranged under one Alphabet in the strictest
order; the initials as well as the surnames
being alphabetical.The MAPS and PLANS have again been
increased in number. They now consist ofFLAGS OF MERCANTILE HOUSES IN CHINA,
CODE OF SMALL TRADE AT VICTORIA PEAK,
MAP OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA,
MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA,
PLAN OF CANTON,
PLAN OF FOREIGN CONCESSIONS, SHANGAI,
PLAN OF YOKOHAMA,
PLAN OF MANILA,
PLAN OF SAIGON.

MAP OF TOWNS AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

Among the other contents of the book are—
An Anglo-Chinese Calendar, Meantime of Sun
and Moon, Eclipse, Festivals, &c., &c.
A full Chronology, a complete history of China, since
the advent of foreigners to China and Japan.
A description of the Festivals, Festivals, &c.,
observed by Chinese, Mahomedans, Parsees,
Jews, &c., with the days on which they fall.
Comparative Table of Money, Weights, Mea-
sures, &c.

The Hongkong Postal Guide for 1884.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at and from

London and Paris,
Scales of Commissions and Charges adopted by
the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong,
Shanghai and elsewhere.

Hongkong Chair, Jiriksha, and Boat Hire.

The APPENDIX consists of

FOUR HUNDRED PAGES
of closely printed matter, to give full reference to
all subjects mentioned by the book, and those
having commercial or political relations with
China, Japan, or any of the Countries embraced
within the scope of the CHRONICLE and
DIRECTORY.The Contents of the Appendix are too many
to enumerate in an Advertisement, but include—

TREATIES WITH CHINA—

Great Britain, Nanking, 1842;

France, Nanking, 1853;

" " all in all abrogated

France, Tientsin, 1851

Convention, 1850

United States, Tientsin, 1855

" " Additional, 1869

Peking, 1859

German, Tientsin, 1861

Peking, 1859

Russia, various

Spain

Brazil

Peru

TREATIES WITH JAPAN—

Great Britain, Nanking, 1842;

United States, Nanking, 1853;

" " all in all abrogated

France, Tientsin, 1851

Convention, 1850

United States, Tientsin, 1855

" " Additional, 1869

Peking, 1859

German, Tientsin, 1861

Peking, 1859

Treaties with COLOMIA

Treaties with SIAM

Treaties with ANNAM

Treaties with CAMBODIA

CUSTOMS TARIFFS

Chinese

Japanese

Siamese

LEGAL

Orders in Council for Government of H. B. M.

Subjects in China and Japan, 1865, 1877,

1878, 1881

Rules of H. B. M. Supreme and other Courts

in China and Japan

Code of Civil Procedure, Hongkong

Admiralty Rules

Foreign Jurisdiction Act

Act of United States Congress Relating to

Treaties with China

Regulations for the Consular Courts of United

States in China

Rules of Court of Consuls at Shanghai

Chinese Passengers Act

TRADE REGULATIONS

China

Japan

Siamese

Customs Service, China

Customs and Excise Regulations for the dif-

ferent parts of China, Philippines, Siam, &c.

DUTY FREE PORTS

HONGKONG

Charter of the Colony

Rules of Legislative Council

&c., &c.

The Treaties between United States and

Cuba, France and Annam, and several other

Items have not appeared in previous issues.

Orders may be sent to Daily Press Office, when

it is published, or to the following Agents—

MACCO, Messrs. A. de Melo & Co.

SWATOW, Messrs. Quelch & Co.

AMOY, Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.

FORMOSA, Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.

FIJI, Messrs. Hedges & Co.

NINGPO, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'għaj

S'għajnejha, Malta, and S'għajnejha

SHANGHAI, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh

NORTHERN & MESSRS. HALL & KELLY

LIVERPOOL, MESSRS. J. MEERS

HIOGO, OSAKA, MESSRS. THE C. & J. TRADING

CO.

YOKOHAMA, MESSRS. Kelly & Co.

MANILA, MESSRS. Gresham & Co.

SINGAPORE, MESSRS. Baily & Co.

NEW YORK, MESSRS. S. M. PATTERSON & CO.

37, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, 20th January, 1884.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-
VERNOR and His Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DEPARTMENT STOREMEN,
And
ELECTRICAL WATER MAKERS.SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [23]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be
addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The
Manager," and not to individuals by name.Correspondents are requested to forward their name
and address with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good
faith.All letters for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not
ordered for a fixed period will be continued until
otherwise directed.Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should
be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.
After that hour the supply is limited.

HONGKONG, APRIL 4TH, 1884.

The London Morning Post writes—The other
indifferently manifested of late by the British
Government to the situation in Tonquin, has
led to a most dangerous state of affairs. On
the one hand, war between France and China is
on the point of breaking out; on the other hand,
there are good reasons for believing that the
imposing French squadron is about to be
repelled, and that the Chinese are determined to
avenging the recent claim that the Suu and Canal
are the way to French possessions, and the Red Sea

in the Far East.

The German corvette Leipzig left Manila on
the 23rd March for home. She will call at
Hobart and Cobea on her way to Singapore, where
she will continue her voyage by the Cape of Good
Hope.The British steamer Harcourt and the Spanish
steamer Espana were docked at Aberdeen and
Kowloon respectively yesterday, and the Spanish
steamer Francisco Ferrer went into the Commo-
dore dock.The London Morning Post writes—The other
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 3rd April.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.	
Bank Bills, on demand	8/7
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	9/7
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	9/8
Credits, at 4 months' sight	9/8
Demandary Bills, at 4 months' sight	9/8
ON PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	4/8
Credits, at 4 months' sight	4/8
ON BOOMA.	
Bank, 3 days' sight	2/2
ACCAUTTA.	
Bank, 3 days' sight	2/2
ON CHINA.	
Bank, 8 days' sight	7/2
Private, 30 days' sight	7/2
SHANGHAI & HONGKONG.	
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—127 per cent premium.	
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$8 per share.	
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$22 per share.	
North China Insurance—The £350 per share.	
Yangtze Insurance Association—The 141 per share.	
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$100 per share.	
Tai Insurance Company, Limited—The 148 per share.	
Canal Insurance Office, Limited—\$95 per share.	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$340 per share.	
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$35 per share.	
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—45 per cent premium.	
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—45 per cent premium.	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—20 per cent discount.	
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited—par.	
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$84 per share.	
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$180 per share.	
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$109 per share.	
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—Nominal.	
Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$145 per share.	
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$100 per share.	
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—Nominal.	
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—Nominal.	
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—Nominal.	
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—Par.	

INSURANCES.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of \$55,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHEE'S & CO.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1884.

FREE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877, IN HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1884.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1884.

103

THE CHINA MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED) The 1,000,000.

STONE BOTTLES, also POMERANZEN BITTERS and SCHIEDAM SCHNAPE.

TONG KING SING, Etc., Chairman.

CHU YI CHEE, Etc., CHANG SHU HO, Etc.

CHU TO CHAI, Etc., YIN YU TIN, Etc.

and ten others.

HE SHEN CHEE, Etc., Secretary.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World, at current rates.

Used returns of Premiums are made to all Contributors of Business, whether Shareholders or not.

HO SHEEN CHEE,

Secretary.

Head Office, Hankow Road.

Shanghai, 1st June, 1884.

1102

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

APPLY TO ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

HONGKONG, 29th November, 1883.

2102

PORTLAND CEMENT J. B. WHITE & BROS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

HOLLIDAY WISE & CO.

HONGKONG, 11th April, 1884.

1535

FOR SALE.

C H A M P A G N E.

W A G H T E R S ' ROYAL CHARTER

PURVEYOR TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND TO

H. R. H. HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT UNDER A WARRANT DATED 7TH APRIL, 1881.

1 DOZEN QUARTS \$22.50.

2 DOZEN PINTS \$23.00.

APPLY TO ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

HONGKONG, 26th November, 1883.

2004

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES upon FIRST-CLASS SHIPS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

RISKS EXECUTED WITH THE UTOSTED DISPATCH.

AND MODERATE TERMS.

C H A M P A G N E.

H O U S T O N & CO., AGENTS.

HONGKONG, 20th May, 1881.

1

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS

MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIFTH.

A.D. 1730.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed

Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

POLICIES ISSUED FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS AT CURRENT RATES.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

POLICIES ISSUED FOR SUMS NOT EXCEEDING \$25,000, AT REDUCED RATES.

HOLLIDAY WISE & CO.

HONGKONG, 26th July, 1872.

111

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed

Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS AGAINST FIRE AT CURRENT RATES.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

POLICIES ISSUED FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS AT CURRENT RATES.

HOLLIDAY WISE & CO.

HONGKONG, 26th July, 1872.

111

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the extent of \$50,000 on First-Class Risks.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED) \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LUN SIN SANG, Etc.

BAN HU, Etc.

YOW CHONG PENG, Etc.

CHAN LI CHOY, Etc.

Q. HOI CHUNE, Etc.

THE COMPANY GRANTS POLICIES ON

MARINE RISKS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD,

PAYOUTS OF ANY OF ITS AGENTS.

CONTRIBUTORY DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE TO ALL

CONTRIBUTORS OF BUSINESS, WHETHER THEY ARE

SHAREHOLDERS OR NOT.

WOO LIN YUEN,

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE—WEST HONGKONG.

1534

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to this date to

GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE AT THE EXTENT OF \$50,000 ON

FIRST-CLASS RISKS.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed

Agents for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms.

HONGKONG, January, 1882.

1535

NOTICE.

THE PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to

GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

For First-Class European

Tentatives at 1/2 Net per Annum.

Contributionary Dividends

3 Months Dividends

therein at 1/2 Net per Annum.

On Coal at 1/2 Net per Annum.

On Petroleum in L. at 1/2 Net per Annum.

Second-Class Chinese at 1/2 Net per Annum.

Tentatives at 2/3 Net per Annum.

Second-Class Chinese at 2/3 Net per Annum.

Douglas Lapraik & Co.

Agents for Phoenix Fire Office.

HONGKONG, 5th August, 1881.

1536

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

The Undersigned, having been appointed

Agents for the above Company, are prepared to

issue Policies of Insurance against FIRE

on the usual terms.

HONGKONG, January, 1882.

1537

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

The Undersigned are now prepared to

GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

For First-Class European

Tentatives at 1/2 Net per Annum.

Contributionary Dividends

3 Months Dividends

therein at 1/2 Net per Annum.

On Coal at 1/2 Net per Annum.

On Petroleum in L. at 1/2 Net per Annum.

Second-Class Chinese at 1/2 Net per Annum.

Tentatives at 2/3 Net per Annum.

Second-Class Chinese at 2/3 Net per Annum.

Douglas Lapraik & Co.

Agents for Phoenix Fire Office.

HONGKONG, 5th August, 1881.

EXCISES.

SINGULAR EXPERIENCES OF A SPIRITUALIST.

"Twelve Months in an English Prison," by Susan Willis Fletcher, published in America, is an extraordinary book. The author is a spiritualist, well known in Boston about ten years ago, and since then mainly resident in London, where, with her husband, she holds seances and public meetings. The nation was lifted in chorus, whose bibles were the chapter of fame—
But the shyness of the low and the humble, the weary, the broken in heart, Who strove and who failed, acted bravely a silent and desperate part; Whose youth bore no flower on its branches, whose hopes burned in ashes away, From whose hands slipped the prize they had grasped at, who stood on the dying of day With the work of their life all around them, epitaphed, interred, alone; With death sweeping down o'er their failure, and all but their faith overthrown.

While the voice of the world shouts its chorus, the pean for those who have won—
While the trumpet is sounding triumphant, and high to the brows and the sun Gay banners are waving, hands clapping, and hurrying fast—
Stronging after the laurel-crowned victors—I stand on the field of defeat.

In the shadow—most those who are fallen, and wounded, and dying—and those

Chant a requiem low, place my hand on their pain-knotted brows, breathe a prayer,

Hold the hand that is helpless, and whisper, They only the victory win;

Who have fought the good fight and have vanquished the demon that tempts us within;

Who have held to their faith unshaken by the prior that the world holds on high;

Who have held for a high cause to suffer, resist, fight—if need be, to die.

Speak, history! who are life's victors? Unroll thy long卷曲 and say—

Are they those whom the world called the victors, who won the success of a day?

The Martyrs, or Nero: the Spartans who fell at Thermopylae's try,

Or the Persians and Xerxes? His judges, or Socrates;

Plato, or Christ?

Blackwood's Magazine.

HAD A DAUGHTER OF HIS OWN.

Sam Kington was a ferryman on a Western river, who although much addicted to drinking, was a good straightforward fellow, always courteous, and correct in his dealings. One night he was "poling" a man and a woman in a hurry across the river he heard her say, "What will my father think?" Further talk ensued, during which he recognized the voice of a doctor's daughter living a few miles down stream. He did not like the man's voice, and was confirmed in his prejudice when the fellow began talking about going to Cincinnati and not letting her father know of their movements for a week. The girl began crying, and the fellow answered roughly. She begged him to take her home again. "Take you back home!" said he in a rough laugh, "Let a bird out of a cage after you have fairly caught it? Oh, no! I love you too well for that." By this time the boat was nearly across the river and Sam said to the stranger—"Mister, the current's pretty swift to-day; there's a right smart fresh on. Reckon I'll have to ask you to make the lines fast ashore while I hold the boat agin the bank." The man got out and stood at the bow of the boat. Sam piled it against the bank with such violence that over went the man to the shore. Sam let the boat drift away, and turning to the girl, burst the howls and curses of the man in the water, said—"Reckon you don't want him no more, do ye?" "No, no," she exclaimed. The girl being in doubt about her ability to drive home, even after she had reached the other shore, Sam let his boat go down the stream. "What are you going to do?" asked the girl. "Boat ye down to the steamboat landing far yon' town." That will be a dreadful lot of work all for a silly girl!" "I've got a darter uv my own," said he. "Pretty soon be stopped poling, and the girl said he must be very tired. "Not a bit of it," said Sam, "I'm slowin' up so's to reach them there about dusk." Just what I wanted to ask you to do," said the girl. "Thought so," said Sam. "I've got a darter uv my own." Everything was favorable, and no one saw the carriage drive off the boat. The girl promised that her father should pay Sam handsomely. "I don't want his money, said Sam. "I've got a darter uv my own. There's something I do want," said Sam. "If doctors don't know good stuff from bad, nobody does, an' if he could send me a good solid drink o' somethin', seen' 'twill take me two or three hours to pole the boat back." The promise was readily given, and in a few minutes down came the doctor with a bottle of brandy and two men to pole the boat back; but Sam said the brandy would be more useful as well as better company. The doctor wanted to know how he could repay him, and Sam answered—"You can repay me in kind if ye ever git a chance. I've a darter uv my own, ye know."

DECAYED NOBILITY IN GERMANY.

A bitter cry of an unexpected kind comes from Germany. At Potsdam a society has been formed with the appropriate title of "Nobility." Its special function will be to minister to the wants of the needy members of the German nobility. "Better not to be at all than not to be noble" is a phrase that may be found in one of the works of the latest accession to the ranks of the British peerage, but in the technical sense of the word "nobility" may sometimes be an inconvenient grandeur. In Germany we are told many stories of titled houses are suffering severely from that "want of pence" which vexes public men." Not even the thrifty and honest fashions of the Fatherland can save them from straits which are at once pathetic and grotesque. It is seriously asserted that those who are entitled to claim feudal honours and the respect which aristocratic traditions regard as the heritage of blue blood are now to be found engaged in the useful but not distinguished occupations of cabinmen, barbers, coast-guardmen, and lamp-lighters. It is quite possible that they are in this way doing good service to the State, and are really more useful than ornamental than their ancestors, who led unwilling peasants to unnecessary wars, or who joined in the round of petty intrigues which at no very remote date made up the life of a courtier. The new society proposes that each member shall contribute one mark monthly towards a fund for the relief of such persons—and their name is said to be legion—who are drifting from the old nobility to the proletariat. If nobility be as bad as they are represented, the remedy proposed would appear hardly adequate. In some professions the claims to titillate distinction would be, to put it in the mildest form, disadvantageous, for the complainant has often been made to too many careers to be reserved for those whose long descent caused them to be regarded or to regard themselves as "the porcelain clay of human kind." Where aristocratic birth is not an advantage all that the unfortunate nobleman has to do is to drop his title and depend, like the common herd, upon his native energy of head and hands. Perhaps the discipline may not be unwholesome, and there are a good many people in the world besides the nobility sort of German nobles who might be none the worse for it.—*Mossester Gazette*.

WHY IT IS CALLED LEAP-YEAR.
The year whose number is exactly divisible by four is not called "leap" because four leap into it, but for the very reason that in ancient times it was found that none but the giddy of the weaker sex, and the jumping jacks—the ancestors of the dukes of the sterner sex—were forming marriage alliances. Hence it was enacted by public statute in most of the nations of Europe that "all maidens of good repute shall hereafter, in every fourth year, be empowered and authorized to propound the interrogatory nuptial without fear or favour of any man—baring the King"—New Haven Union.

A TIGER IN THE PATH.

The following is an extract from a letter from a lady who describes an adventure she lately met with in this Presidency. It illustrates the wide difference between English and Indian travelling:—
"We have been coming through dense jungles for the last five days, some of the scenery really quite lovely, but three mornings ago Mrs. M., the ayah little —, and I, got awful fright. My husband had ridden on a little way in front of us, and we were driving slowly along a rough piece of road. Suddenly the bullock-driver said, 'A tiger, a tiger!' I looked out, and sure enough there was an enormous tiger walking slowly through the long grass towards us. When within a couple of yards of us he stood and stared at us. Little — got awfully frightened, and cried so, poor little fellow, he behaved so well, went on driving quite slowly, and staring at the animal. When we got on a few paces, to our horror, the tiger came after us at a trot, and just then my husband, who knew nothing of this, turned round and got off his horse to come and take me out of the tongue to walk over to this country, but she failed to make out the case of conspiracy. Before the case was finished she had suddenly with her now spiritualist advice for London, where she began to act against the Fletchers. By means of a search warrant she ransacked the house of the Fletchers, recovered all the letters she had written to them and secured possession of their letters to her, as well as her property. And here enters the strongest argument for the sincerity of Mrs. Fletcher. There was no necessity for her return to England, but she went back, as she said, to demonstrate that there was no ground for the charge against her and to remove the stain on the name of spiritualism which the accusation carried with it. She was arrested, examined before Police Justice Flowers, and finally tried in the Criminal Court before Justice Hawkins, a man who was highly prejudiced against spiritualists and who was determined to break them up in London. The recent cases of the frauds of Hons. and Sh. who had gained money from credulous believers in their powers, had prejudiced the public against all spiritual manifestations, in which the commercial element had been so glaringly exposed. The trial was a farce, and the messenger was despatched to Duracour Street to inform his relatives of what had taken place. Presently a lady arrived in a state of great perturbation. Her grief was of the most poignant character, and unable to control herself she sank down by the side of the injured man, whose head was covered with bandages. 'Oh, my poor husband,' wailed the 'ayah, and she lovingly kissed and embraced the recumbent form. By the advice of the surgeon that man was removed to his home, and he was there placed on a couch, the poor woman still crying and giving vent to her feelings otherwise in expressions of sincerest affection for her husband, and deepest regret at the accident which had befallen him. This went on for some minutes, and then a female relative entered, and, on looking at the sufferer, who was still unconscious, she with an air of mingled astonishment and satisfaction, said, 'Why, he is not my uncle.' She had been informed that her uncle had met with a serious accident, and she had hastened to the house fully expecting to find that he was dead. Of course the man not being the husband of her aunt, it necessarily followed that he was not the husband of her son. The surprise of every one present, including a stalwart member of the police force, at the discovery may well be imagined. The lady dried her tears, but at the same time expressed her readiness to do all in her power to restore the sufferer. In the greatness of her grief she had actually never dreamt of satisfying herself as to the identity of the man, but implicitly accepted the statement of the 'knowing' one who had identified him for her. In due course the man recovered consciousness, was removed to his own residence, and it is gratifying to know that he is now convalescent.

LONDON SQUARES.

Whilst Grosvenor Square scarcely retains the air of any historic associations, the other two of London's old aristocratic squares have seen few changes. The pretentious stories and the gift of flowers from spirit-hands, which were passed through the locked door of her prison cell, and the transfer of her spirit across the Atlantic, so that in a sense she was able to write a letter on a slate to her husband, sitting in a train—before her. The evil influence of her early training and her association with spiritualists is shown by the fact that the celebrated Mrs. Hart-Davidson, in her house, although this woman's appearance as a spiritualist, and it is a specimen of the incidents and "tests" which one is called upon to accept in this book, still appears to have done much to sustain her reputation. It is seriously asserted that those who are entitled to claim the spirit of love in the "social trinity." This may not be the true love which has become associated with spiritualism, but it is dangerously near it.

But what has he to say of criminal jurisprudence in England and of English prisons? It is valuable. Since her trial there has been a reform in the very court where she was convicted and the prisoner is allowed to testify in his own behalf. Of the prison where she spent twelve months she gives a hideous picture. The inmates were locked up in damp, dark cells for 23 hours out of the 24; they picked a little eatin', but practically, they endured all the horrors of solitary confinement; the food was bad and insufficient and a certain refinement of cruelty was shown in giving a dinner of Australian meat—the only fresh meat allowed during the week—on Friday, when three-quarters of the prisoners were being Paganists, and a certain refinement of cruelty was shown in giving a dinner of Australian meat—the only fresh meat allowed during the week—on Friday, when three-quarters of the prisoners were being Paganists, could not eat it. The bed in the cells was a canvas hammock, without mattress, and in the winter the inmates nearly perished of cold. The prisoners were mainly women who were sent up for short terms, mostly for drunkenness. Old offenders were placed side by side with young girls serving out their first offence. The result was that the prison was a great recruiting-house for the brothels and dives of London, the keepers of such places frequently using committed as prostitutes. If half of what she says is true, British prisons need reformation as badly as British politics.

WHY IT IS CALLED LEAP-YEAR.
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HONGKONG MARKETS.

COTTON GOADS.
American Drills, 10 lbs., per piece ... \$2.95 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 10 to 24, per 100 lbs. ... \$3.50 to \$3.80
Cotton Yarn, No. 25 to 30, per 100 lbs. ... \$3.80 to \$4.00
Cotton Yarn, Bouiny, per piece ... \$2.95 to \$3.00
Chintz, per piece ... \$1.70 to \$1.75
Dried Spices, 1 lb., per piece ... \$2.00 to \$2.85
Dried Brocade Shirts, per piece ... \$2.65 to \$3.70
Dried Damask Shirts, per piece ... \$2.50 to \$3.45
Eng. Cloth, 33 yards, per piece ... \$2.55 to \$3.85
English Linen, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$2.45 to \$2.90
English Linen, 18 lbs., per piece ... \$2.45 to \$3.00
Iron, Nail Box, 1 lb., per piece ... \$2.55 to \$2.75
Iron, Bar, per pound ... \$2.30 to \$2.50
Iron, Wm., per pound ... \$2.65 to \$2.85
Iron, Wm., per cwt. ... \$2.40 to \$2.50
Iron, Nail Box, per pound ... \$2.40 to \$4.45
Jute, 50 lbs., per piece ... \$5.00 to \$5.20
Jute, 100 lbs., per piece ... \$5.00 to \$5.20
Jute, 200 lbs., per piece ... \$5.00 to \$5.20
Jute, 300 lbs., per piece ... \$5.00 to \$5.20
Jute, 400 lbs., per piece ... \$5.00 to \$5.20
Jute, 500 lbs., per piece ... \$5.00 to \$5.20
Jute, 600 lbs., per piece ... \$5.00 to \$5.20
Jute, 700 lbs., per piece ... \$5.00 to \$5.20
Jute, 800 lbs., per piece ... \$5.00 to \$5.20
Jute, 900 lbs., per piece ... \$5.00 to \$5.20
Jute, 1000 lbs., per piece ... \$5.00 to \$5.20
Jute, 1200 lbs., per piece ... \$5.00 to \$5.20
Jute, 1400 lbs., per piece ... \$5.00 to \$5.20
Jute, 1600 lbs., per piece ... \$5.00 to \$5.20
Jute, 1800 lbs., per piece ... \$5.00 to \$5.20
Jute, 2000 lbs., per piece ... \$5.00 to \$5.20
Jute, 2200 lbs., per piece ... \$5.00 to \$5.20
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Jute, 3000 lbs., per piece ... \$5.00 to \$5.20
Jute, 3200 lbs., per piece ... \$5.00 to \$5.20
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